

PEACE RESTORED.

No Further Trouble at Homestead.

STRIKERS IN POSSESSION.

The Men Still on Guard Ready to Meet Any Move the Firm May Make—State of Affairs as Sized Up at Pittsburgh.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 8.—Homestead is now one of the quietest places in the United States. The complete list of those who were killed in Wednesday's battle, as furnished by the coroner, is as follows:

John E. Morris, aged twenty-eight.
Patrick Forris, aged twenty-five.
Henry Streigel, aged nineteen.
Silas Wain, aged twenty-five.
Thomas Weldon, aged thirty.
J. W. Kline, aged thirty-five, Pinkerton detective, lived in Chicago.
Martin Foy, aged thirty-two.
Patrick J. Connors, aged thirty.
Joseph Lotock, aged thirty, married, wife living in Hungary.

A number of others are reported dead, but the coroner has no notification of their death.

Every train coming into Homestead is met at the depot by an immense good-natured crowd. The face of every person alighting from the trains is closely scanned, as the men are fearful lest the owners of the mill make an attempt to send men to Homestead in squads of three and four instead of in an organized body of 300 or 300. All the approaches to the mill are carefully guarded and no one is permitted to enter the enclosure, even representatives of the press being refused admission.

No trouble of any kind has occurred since Wednesday evening when the Pinkertons surrendered. The fact that Sheriff McCleary's call for volunteers had been responded to by only a few men became known about noon, and the news received with cheers by the strikers and their friends.

Until the company makes another effort to gain possession of the works there will be no trouble.

Newspaper correspondents from all parts of the country have taken possession of the hotels.

Guards are stationed at Homestead, City Farm and Munhall stations to watch for any further squads of deputies. The question now is whether or not the mill men will make the same attack on the county deputies as they did on the Pinkertons. On this subject the men are silent, but it is evident that there is no cessation of the desire held by the men to prevent what they term "intruders" from entering the plant.

Another matter now under discussion is the probable stand to be taken by President Frick. There is not a man here who believes that the chairman of the great Carnegie interests will ever give his consent to engage the services of those who now are idle. There was at one time a probability that the men would be taken back, but now it is conceded positively certain that no man now will be given work. Should Frick and the other officials insist on refusing to take back their old employees it will be a hard blow to Homestead. The majority of the men have families and own the homes in which they live. Then again the immensity of the plant and peculiarity of the work is such that it would be difficult for 4,000 steel workers to leave here and secure work elsewhere.

When the Pinkerton men left here at 12:30 a. m., the workmen afforded them ample protection, and the mill committees want the public to understand that the promise of protection to the men was fulfilled.

A newspaper representative, accompanied by a committee of men, made a tour of the works yesterday. On every side evidences of Wednesday's fierce conflict were visible. At the water's edge the fragments of a freight car was all to be seen, the burned barges having been broken away from their moorings, and gone adrift. The ropes holding the barges in check were burned and the cargo of flame, for such it was, went down the Monongahela, and the last of the fleet which was the cause of the great battle was seen to lodge itself right in the center of the stream near the Homestead water works.

At 3 a. m., a committee of picked men made a thorough round of the place. Not a department nor single hiding place was overlooked. A search was made in every available place in an endeavor to locate any armed guards who during the scrimmage might have escaped and sought quarters in the recesses of the great plant. The search was completed, but not a man was to be seen. When the committee was perfectly assured that there was not a man concealed in any part of the works it immediately retired to the general headquarters, and their action was taken which goes to show how the men have endeavored to preserve peace.

In substance, the committee decided to place in the works every watchman employed by the company who deserted the plant Wednesday. One committee man said: "We intend to protect the plant, and this is shown by our action in insisting upon the watchmen to return to our respective posts. We guaranteed them ample protection, and propose to keep our word."

Now that the direful results of the sacrifice of human life have been realized by the men, the effect is looked at in a serious light.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock the body of the first man to fall, John E. Morris, was interred in Franklin cemetery.

The Homestead workmen are puzzled as to the whereabouts of at least five Pinkerton men. It is considered a certainty that this number either met death instantly or were so badly injured that they would have died in a few

hours, and in all probability sought a grave in the waters of the Monongahela. It is certain that two deputies were drowned, but although a diligent search has been made along the river shore no trace of them can be found.

About 10 o'clock last night the headquarters of the Homestead men were invaded by three men, who mingled among a good-sized crowd in the rooms and distributed an incendiary circular, evidently prepared by the anarchistic societies of Pittsburgh, or perhaps Chicago. The anarchists met with the greatest surprise of their lives. The strikers, so far from falling into the arms of the emissaries of destruction and dynamite, at once took them prisoners and prepared to hustle them out of town.

They would probably have taken some sore bones along with them had not two of them succeeded in partially establishing that they were from Pittsburgh and knew one or two men among the strikers. They were led away to the lockup to await until a train came to take them away and a large crowd followed them. They got badly frightened and protested that the whole thing was a misunderstanding. A large crowd collected both on the way to the lockup and at the station and there was considerable jeering and hooting, but no one made a move to assault the men.

The circular they were distributing was a highly inflammatory document. It began: "Fellow sufferers, resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," and went on to recite that "Andrew Carnegie, the pretended philanthropist, was a great hypocrite."

It was written as if to convey the impression that the writer was one of the strikers, saying that Carnegie and Frick had brought Pinkerton assassins into "our peaceful village to murder us, because we refuse to starve." They were forcing the workmen into revolutionary methods and force must be met with force. The workmen must have other arms than revolvers. They must be armed with Winchesters or something better. The strikers were advised not to permit themselves to be killed for a trifle. The circular then declared all peaceful measures were doomed to failure, and wound up with the startling advice, "brothers, become anarchists."

IN PITTSBURGH.

The Situation Sized Up from the Smoky City.

PITTSBURGH, July 8.—The number of injured Pinkerton men now at the West Philadelphia hospital foots up to twenty-seven. One died yesterday morning after his arrival. He was Michael Connas, of New York city. He was shot in the arm and had contused wounds on the head. His body is now at the morgue. The names and injuries of the others are as follows:

Alfred Fay, shot in hand, claims he has been long employed by Pinkertons and carries several old wounds.
H. W. Gregory, Philadelphia, shot in hand also laceration of the scalp.
W. R. Reger, Philadelphia, contusion of the eye.

Patrick Maguire, Baltimore, shot in the arm.
Christian Lamb, Philadelphia, struck with gun butt in the back.

A. K. Spear, Chicago, gunshot wound in calf of leg.

Fred Primer, Philadelphia, scalp wound and internal injuries.

Edward McSneem, shot in calf of the leg.

Pat McGoff, Chicago, shot in the abdomen, will recover.

Elijah A. Covert, Brooklyn, shot in hand and abdomen, will die.

Charles Northrop, Chicago, back injured from a blow from club.

Joseph Malley, Chicago, shot in the thigh.

E. J. Zooler, Philadelphia, kicked in abdomen.

Joseph Murphy, New York, face smashed.

Fred Asberry, Chicago, face badly cut.

George Wahl, Chicago, arm fractured.

George Wright, Chicago, arm fractured.

Anthony Colter, Chicago, wounded in the back.

John Lutz, New York, lacerated scalp.

Lewis Flager, shot in the arm and scalp injuries.

Will McKinnon, New York, leg fractured.

Fred Gerbert, New York, scalp wounds and eye injured.

James H. Pugh, Brooklyn, eye and arm injured.

Ed Wilstead, Chicago, lip and nose mashed.

J. E. Scofield, Chicago, head badly bruised.

W. H. Johnston, Chicago, dislocated ankle.

John Criddle, New York, injuries to eyes and scalp.

Three of the injured Homestead workers are in a dangerous condition and their death is expected at any moment. William Foy, of Twelfth avenue, is fast sinking, and George Retter is also in a critical condition. Richardson Durham is in a sinking condition. The others are resting easier, and it is thought will get better.

Elijah A. Covert is one of the injured who will die. While standing in the barge he was shot with a rifle ball. He had his hand resting on his hip. The lead passed through his wrist and lodged in the pelvis cavity. The ball can not be removed, and where it entered the wound created is fearful to look at. He does not suffer much and is ready to die.

A Settlement May Be Reached.

PITTSBURGH, July 8.—Two conferences were held yesterday between the iron manufacturers and the Amalgamated association officials on the western scale. An adjournment was taken at 6 o'clock in the evening until 2 o'clock this afternoon. At the adjournment yesterday evening, prospects for a settlement were more favorable than at any time since negotiations were opened. It was

learned that certain parts of the scale on which the manufacturers had asked modifications were presented and a number of items were favorably considered by the Amalgamated, but were not finally approved at this meeting.

It is stated on reliable authority that the differences will very likely be compromised by a scaling down of the wages of heaters and rollers as a concession on the part of the workers and the payment of \$5.50 a ton for puddling as a concession on the part of the manufacturers. It has been claimed for years that rollers and heaters have been receiving wages too high in proportion to other iron workers, the maintenance of which has been at many times the bone of serious contention between the manufacturers and their employees.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The Firm Was Determined to Run a Non-Union Concern.

PITTSBURGH, July 8.—The scale of wages under which the majority of the iron and steel mills of the country had been operating for three years past expired by limitation July 1. Prior thereto a new scale was adopted by the Homestead lodges of the Amalgamated, and approved by the association officers. This varied in no important particular from the old scale, and the local lodges had been led to believe that it would be acceptable to the Carnegie company, as it had proven to nearly all the other mills in the country.

But there had been a change in the management of the great Homestead plant. Mr. Carnegie himself had retired, as had others of the firm who hitherto had shown a willingness to meet the men half way, at least. H. C. Frick had become the manager, and he soon made it known that his policy was to conduct the works independent of the union. As he himself expressed it, he was willing, yes, wanted to employ members of the Amalgamated association, but it must be as individuals, and not as unionists.

Acting on this line when the new scale for the ensuing year was presented to him, some weeks ago, he met it June 13 by promulgating a scale of his own to go into effect July 1. This scale made reductions all around, ranging from 8 to 30 per cent. on past wages, and averaging something like 22 per cent. This the men would not, could not stand, and they began preparations for a strike when the year should expire, on the night of June 30.

Anticipating that this was bound to come to pass, Manager Frick, on Monday, June 27, gave notice that the entire plant would close down June 30, and all employees be discharged, thus forcing a lockout instead of compelling a strike. In accord with this determination the operation of the Homestead works ceased last Friday, and on Saturday all the workmen were paid off. This done, Mr. Frick caused another notice to be posted, its effect being that the works would be closed until about the 24th of July for renovation and repairs, after which any of the old employees may return to work, but must make application as individuals. All not applying by the time stipulated were to be considered not desirous of returning to work and their places filled by others.

This was throwing down the gauntlet to the Amalgamated association and the gage of battle was promptly accepted. The association placed guards all around the Carnegie works. Never attempting to encroach upon the property or to do the slightest damage—avowing that non-union laborers should not be permitted to enter—in brief, they made manifestly plain their stand to be that the mills should not be started up again unless it were under the auspices of the Amalgamated.

The Carnegie company on the other hand, as determined as its late employees had anticipated something of what was to come and had made a veritable fort of the immense plant, surrounding all the mills by a stockade, upon the top of which ran a barbed wire fence so constructed as to be capable of being charged with electricity and making certain death to any so bold as to endeavor to scale this barricade.

So matters have rested at Homestead until the precipitation of trouble Wednesday morning on the part of the company by bringing to Homestead the hated hordes of the Pinkertons. The object in this was to intrench them within the stockade as a guard and protection to the non-union men they designed bringing to Homestead to operate the mills.

Sheriff McCleary Talks.

PITTSBURGH, July 8.—"It would be utterly useless for me to go to Homestead with a handful of men," said Sheriff McCleary. "My men are all exhausted now. It is impossible for me to do any more, and the governor is the only one who can give aid."

Sheriff McCleary was very much worried yesterday. "What are you going to do?" "What can you do?" and various other questions were propounded to the sheriff. In the meantime clerks were busy sending out notices to citizens, several hundred in number, calling on them to act as a posse attending the sheriff in keeping the peace at Homestead.

Reports to the Governor.

HARRISBURG, July 8.—Late yesterday afternoon Governor Pattison received the following telegram from Sheriff McCleary at Pittsburgh:

"Last night I went to Homestead, accompanied by officials of the Amalgamated association, and succeeded in bringing away the guards sent by river, who had surrendered to the rioters. The arms of the guards, who numbered about 300, are all in the possession of the rioters."

"Today everything is quiet, but the works are in possession of a large force of strikers. Any attempt on the part of the civil authorities to dispossess them will be met with resistance. Last evening I issued a general summons to citi-

zens to attend this morning at 9 o'clock to aid in restoring order, and I also issued a large number of notices to individuals. The result up to noon today is that thirty-two persons have reported, all without arms. They have been notified to appear tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, and I have issued several additional notices to individuals, summoning them to appear at the same time. These notices will be served today. I am satisfied from present indications that I will be unable to obtain any considerable force, and the force thus gathered, without discipline and arms, will be of no use whatever. As soon as any effort is made to take possession of the property another outbreak will occur."

Governor Pattison continues to receive many messages from Homestead, which he says indicate that no troops will be needed, and that the rioters can be suppressed if the sheriff makes a proper effort to do so. He also said: "I have a number of dispatches which show that the sheriff has been very derelict in putting forth efforts to stop the difficulties. I am informed that the meeting which was in progress has adjourned and also that the sixty deputies have been dismissed. No troops will be sent unless a change should take place in the situation."

Mr. Frick Refuses to Talk.

PITTSBURGH, July 8.—The residence of H. C. Frick, on Homestead avenue, East End, was guarded Wednesday night by two private detectives from the Murphy Detective agency. These two men relieved two others who had been keeping personal guard over Mr. Frick during the day. Repeated attempts have been made to interview Mr. Frick in regard to the trouble and what action the firm proposed to take, but Mr. Frick refused to talk.

Probably Only a Rumor.

PITTSBURGH, July 8.—A telegram from Lima, O., states that information has been received there that a large body of Pinkertons were en route from Chicago to Homestead. Inquiry along the Fort Wayne railroad between Lima and Chicago, failed to locate any Pinkertons.

Said to Have Suicided.

PITTSBURGH, July 8.—On the authority of two surviving Pinkerton men, it is said that anywhere from four to twelve Pinkertons committed suicide during the siege.

CONTINENTAL UNION.

Enthusiastic Meeting of Canadians Who Want to Join Us.

ORANGEVILLE, Ont., July 8.—A great continental union meeting was held here Wednesday evening, a large audience being present. Both sides of the question were well represented. The principal speakers were William Algie, of Alton, and Elgin Meyers, ex-crown attorney, who was deposed by the Ontario government for his annexation views.

Mr. Algie told the vast audience that it was not by threats or force of arms that they were trying to secure a continental union, but by the ballot, and he was sure the time was not far distant when the people of this country would have that privilege. England and Scotland were united by mutual consent and were happy and prosperous, but Ireland was compelled to join the empire, hence the present trouble; and, moreover, English and Scotch people were not as closely allied to one another as we are to the United States; also that the natural channel for trade is north and south, a 4,000-mile front studded with custom officers, costing \$3,000,000 per annum to collect \$7,000,000 would certainly have to go.

Mr. Meyers spoke for nearly an hour. His first point was a comparison of English immigration. The United States gets 67 per cent. and we only get 15 per cent. And where the English people go there their capital will go also. The United States today is paying \$500,000 per day on English capital. Why not get some of that American capital here to develop our mines and timber lands?

The speaker compared the American border cities with the Canadian cities opposite them, and declared that the present difference in favor of the American cities would disappear under a continental union. Our towns and cities and farmers, in fact everything, would reap some of the good resulting from such a step.

Mr. Meyers concluded by informing the audience, which had listened attentively, that no human power could put down the men who had undertaken this great work for the welfare of the country.

Mr. Meyers was much applauded by all the ladies and gentlemen present, showing that he had many supporters.

Shooting in Court.

ATOKA, I. T., July 8.—At 9 o'clock last night R. M. Moore, a lawyer, entered the United States commissioner's court and commenced shooting at Marshal Fox. Before Moore could be disarmed he had fired several shots. Marshal Depey was shot in the leg, two shots also taking effect in his abdomen. He will probably die. W. H. McBride was hit by two bullets and seriously wounded. Moore was arrested and locked up. It is believed he was drunk at the time.

Farmer Injured in a Runaway.

MILLERSBURG, O., July 8.—George Uhl, a farmer of Mechanic township, met with a bad accident yesterday. He had finished harvesting and was going to the barn when the team hitched to a self-raking harvester started to run away, and was knocked down on the platform of the machine. One of the guards ran through his leg and the calf of the leg was cut to pieces. He was cut on the back and head also. His recovery is doubtful.

ROUSE'S POINT, N. Y., July 8.—The special train bedding President Harrison and party arrived here at 8:50 o'clock Thursday morning and left for Loon Lake at 8:55.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congress Will Investigate the Homestead Trouble.

A BILL PASSED TO THAT EFFECT.

The House Refers the Silver Bill to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures—A Spirited Debate in the Senate Over the Homestead Affair.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—In the house yesterday the silver bill was referred to the committee on coinage, weights and measures, without opposition, the anti-silverites ceasing to filibuster. They expect to beat the measure if it comes before the house, on a direct vote. A resolution was adopted making today suspension day in lieu of last Monday. The rest of the session was consumed in the discussion and disposition of a resolution reported by the committee on judiciary regarding an investigation of the Pinkerton detective forces and their employment by corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and especially the trouble and riots at Homestead Pa.

The adoption of the resolution authorizing the committee on judiciary to make the inquiry was opposed by Mr. Tarsney, Democrat, of Missouri, chairman of the labor committee, on the ground that that committee should conduct the investigation into the causes of recent riots and the employment of the Pinkerton detectives by corporations. This motion prevailed, and then Mr. Oates, Democrat, of Alabama, chairman of the judiciary committee, was naturally offended, as were several other members. The matter was now in a bad tangle and Mr. Wright, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the vote referring the matter to the labor committee. After several counter propositions were voted down, the motion to reconsider was carried, and the resolution as reported by the committee on judiciary and directing the committee to make the inquiry was passed. The house then adjourned.

There was a spirited debate in the senate yesterday on the question of investigating the causes of the Homestead (Pa.) riots and the employment of the Pinkertons. Mr. Palmer, of Illinois, gave expression to some very advanced views on the relations of labor and capital, and there was a very warm political discussion between Messrs. Voorhees, of Indiana, and Hale, of Maine. The question was to whether an investigation should be ordered was referred to the committee on contingent expenses, with a request that they report as soon as possible. The balance of the day was devoted to the consideration of the sundry civil bill.

FURNITURE EXPOSITION.

Cincinnati the Acknowledged Furniture Center of America.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—Furniture dealers from all parts of the Ohio valley are here in this city in attendance to the fourth semi-annual exposition in Music Hall, in which fully a million dollars' worth of goods are on exhibition. The first one was held in Horticultural hall, but now the entire exposition building is needed, and the executive committee had to figure things close to divide the floor space fairly among the 130 exhibitors.

This exposition is patterned after the famous industrial fairs of Nijni Novogorod and Leipzig, and like them is a strictly business show, the entertainment of the visitors being a merely secondary object. It is designed to attract wholesale buyers to the city, which it does in great numbers. The last fair drew about 1,000 visitors, and twice that number is expected during the month this show continues.

Of the 130 exhibits fifty-five are from Cincinnati. The others are from New York city, Chicago, Louisville, Knoxville, Rochester, Baltimore, Shelbyville and a dozen other towns that recognize Cincinnati as the great furniture center of America.

The exhibition is the largest of the kind ever given in the country, and railroads have made a uniform rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip from any part of the United States to this city.

On July 13, 14 and 15, retail dealers will meet to organize a national association. Arrangements have been made for 2,000 visitors on those days. They will have headquarters at the Grand hotel and will be entertained by the local association at Coney Island and the Zoo.

While the show is strictly a trade affair, special days will be set apart for the public, who, however, will not be permitted to purchase anything, as sales can be made only in wholesale quantities.

BRIDGE CATASTROPHE.

Two Men Drowned and Four Others Fearfully Burned.

MADRID, July 8.—While a number of workmen were engaged in repairing the wooden bridge which crosses the River Ebro at Tortosa, a fire which was used for melting pitch, communicated to the wood work and set the structure on fire. The pitch also caught fire and six of the workmen were enveloped in the flames. They jumped into the river, and before assistance could reach them two were drowned. The others were rescued in a terribly burned condition. It is feared that their injuries will result fatally. The bishop's palace and the custom house, both of which were located near the bridge, were set on fire. The bridge was completely destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—At Belmont park yesterday Budd Doble drove Nancy Hanks to beat Sam's record of 2:08 1-4, but 2:11 1-4 was the best she could do.